

# RESULTS SUBSTANTIAL, MORE THAN SENSATIONAL

Parisian Press Pleased With Achievements of Second Day of Great Offensive.

PAST MISTAKES BEING AVOIDED

Men Cannot Fight Material Until Ground Has Been Prepared, So Far as Humanly Possible, by Artillery.

PARIS, July 3.—"General results excellent" is the verdict of the Parisian press on the achievements of the second day of the great Franco-British offensive. All the newspapers assert that what has been accomplished is rather substantial than sensational. They declare that the mistake made in the Champagne battle will not be repeated, that men cannot fight material until ground has been prepared, so far as humanly possible, by artillery. No section of the Franco-British forces was advanced beyond the line assigned to it, they say, however tempting might have appeared the chance of smashing further lines.

The story of an artillery corporal who was wounded while in an observation post at Mercecourt is cited to show that this method is sound. The corporal said:

"I was able to see for myself that our losses were quite small, and I not only hope, but am certain that our means of action will enable us to forge ahead without much wastage of men. This is due to the prodigious accumulation of munitions of all sorts made by the allies along the whole northern front.

"I witnessed the first bombardment of the German trenches and works. It was a wonderful sight. The effect was terrifying. It is not possible that any work of defense, however strong or ingenious, can resist such an avalanche of fire and steel. How many men must be buried in the ruins!

"The German reply is no less terrible, and the most stubborn resistance must be counted upon, for the enemy may be short of men, but certainly does not lack munitions. However, I can affirm that he offered feeble resistance to our first shelling. His guns barely fired one shot for ten from the allies. That was characteristic of the section where I was. Did the enemy wish to prevent us from finding out the positions of his batteries or what did the impulsive attitude conceal? It made no difference to us. Everything had been foreseen. A British captain who was wounded said that what most impressed him was the admirable co-ordination of the French and British troops in this section where, he said, they bore themselves magnificently. I could give a hundred noble examples of courage, self-sacrifice and heroism, he declared."

## FRENCH CAPTURE GROUP OF VILLAGES TOWARD PERONNE

(Continued from First Page.)

servants say that these villages had a resisting power comparable with that of Douaumont.

STRUGGLE CONTINUES

WITH GREAT INTENSITY

Summing up the French advance south of the Somme, two main features are disclosed:

First, the occupation for a length of eight kilometers of German first-line trenches from the Somme to the village of Fay, and including five villages; second, a double line of German trenches extending from Harcourt woods to Assevillers. The struggle continues with intensity. Observers declare that the first three days' successes, while great, are only initial episodes in the increasing pressure of a vast offensive.

The desperation of the struggle along the front of the entente allied offensive in Northern France is shown in the progress made through what the official bulletins describe as the "line." This designation refers to the important first position defenses from a half mile to a mile deep, comprising an intricate system of trenches called a labyrinth, connected with advanced posts heavily armored with concrete, in which machine guns are installed; while in the trenches themselves are armored turrets protecting other machine guns.

The second and third lines of the general defensive works of the Germans on the western front are similarly intricate, and all three lines must be pierced by the allies before their desire to force the Germans to a battle in the open can be realized. In the battles of Arras and the Champagne the French attacked the second line without sufficient artillery preparation. The error was not repeated in the present case.

The accumulation of multitudes behind the allied front is prodigious, while the Germans' stock is apparently less plentiful, as their reply is in the proportion of one shot for five. This leads to the impression among observers that their extended front is not as well equipped or manned as in previous battles.

The fighting about Verdun centers chiefly upon the Damouloup works, which have changed hands twice within the past twenty-four hours, the Germans first taking them and the French recapturing them as a result of a desperate counterattack.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

WITH COMPLETE SUCCESS

PARIS, July 3.—The French offensive south of the Somme, in conjunction with the British drive, continued last night with complete success, the War Office announced to-day.

The French have occupied two lines of trenches the second German position on a front of five kilometers (three miles).

The French have captured the village of Herbécourt.

East of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, the Germans captured Damouloup redoubt, but the French soon after regained possession of it.

The trenches of the second German position captured by the French extend from Mercecourt wood, which is

# DUGOUTS OFTEN PROVE TRAPS FOR GERMANS

Bombs Thrown Into Entrance of Underground Caverns When Occupants Refuse to Surrender—Guns, After Weeks of Bombardment, Know No Cessation of Toil.

By FREDERICK PALMER.  
Accredited to the British Army in  
France as Official Observer  
for the American Press.

PRESS CAMP, BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 3 (13 P. M.).—The offensive continues throughout all parts of the line. Above the Aisne there is no change of importance. There has been a heavy British bombardment of Thiepval and La Boisselle, and severe fighting has been proceeding all day at the latter place.

To the north of Fricourt the British advance is proceeding "satisfactorily," in the words of a staff officer. The Germans are shelling Montauban heavily, but the British appear to be well established in the town.

Four thousand prisoners have been taken by the British so far. Machine guns played an important part in the German defense and the British attacks, as well as in the British repulse of German counterattacks when they were organizing the positions taken. Both the Germans and the British have them in amazing numbers.

During the bombardment before the British infantry attack the Germans remain in their dugouts, which in some cases are so deep that they can be crushed in only by a direct hit with a fifteen-inch shell. Instantly the bombardment ceases, they rush out to many remaining machine guns, or even bring up more machine guns from the dugouts. The British carry their mobile machine guns forward instantly and replace them.

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BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS

INvariably WELL CUT

All reports from the trenches engaged in the fighting agreed that barbed-wire entanglements, however strong they may be, are invariably well cut. Universal praise is given the new trench mortar used by the British, the invention of a government civil engineer in Egypt, of which the British have manufactured large numbers.

But frequently the German dugouts, instead of being rallying points, become traps, with their occupants

in possession of the French as far as the edge of Assevillers. The village of Herbécourt, taken by the French, lies between these two points. Further south the French made progress towards Assevillers and Estrees.

North of the Somme the Germans made no attack on the positions previously taken by the French.

The French captured heavy artillery and took more prisoners. The statement says thirty-nine German battalions participated in the fighting, and that thirty-one of these battalions sustained important losses.

During the artillery preparation preceding the inauguration of the offensive thirteen German captive balloons were burned.

The statement follows:

"North of the River Somme the enemy last night made no attack upon the positions conquered by us, and which we are now organizing."

"South of the River Somme the fight has been continued with complete success on our arms. Yesterday evening and last night we entirely occupied, along a front of more than five kilometers (three miles), the two lines of trenches of the second German position from the Mercecourt wood, which is in our possession, as far as the edge of Assevillers."

"Between these two points we took possession, as a result of a brilliant engagement, of the village of Herbécourt, which had been defensively organized by the enemy."

"Further to the south we have made progress in the direction of Assevillers, the northern and western boundaries of which are in our hands."

To the north of the village of Estrees, and between Estrees and Assevillers, our troops have made perceptible progress."

"More prisoners and more pieces of heavy artillery, the counting of which has not yet been completed, were captured by us during these recent actions. According to information at hand, it has been established that more than thirty-nine German battalions participated in the attack along the French front on July 1. According to the statements of prisoners, thirty-one of the battalions suffered very heavy losses, and are at present completely disorganized. Most of the prisoners taken by us July 1 and July 2 are very young. As a result of the questioning of these men in our hands, it has been learned that the preparatory fire of our artillery was very efficacious, not only in annihilating defensive organizations, but in rendering impossible all lateral communication behind the lines and in preventing the bringing up of provisions. At the same time our artillery fire made it impossible for the enemy to transmit orders to the troops engaged in the operations."

"During the preparatory offensive fire of our artillery, French aviators set fire to thirteen captive German balloons. Two others were set on fire the 1st of July. During the attack our aeroplane scouts were masters of the front. During this time only nine aeroplanes of the enemy showed themselves, and not one crossed our lines. Of these nine machines, one was destroyed."

"South of the River Aisne, in the region of Inancourt, and in the vicinity of the wood Des Loges, French reconnoitering parties penetrated the German trenches and cleaned them out with hand grenades. In the region of Lasnigny a surprise attack against a trench of the enemy was successful at Verlot wood, near Canny-sur-Mat."

Another French patrol made some prisoners in the region of Moulin-Sous-Toutvent. In the Champagne district one of our patrols took some prisoners not far from Prunay, and brought back a rapid-fire gun."

"On the left bank of the River Meuse the night passed in relative quiet, with the exception of the bombardment of our positions to the west of hill 304. On the right bank of the river this morning at about 1:30 o'clock, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered a strong attack upon the Damouloup work. They took possession of it, but our counterattack delivered shortly after resulted in driving them completely out and recapturing the work, which is now in our possession."

"The hill battery of Damouloup, south-east of Vaux Fort, has been in our possession since Sunday night. We took 100 prisoners and several machine guns."

"French detachments advancing against German positions in the wood of Le Preire, to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, were repulsed easily."

"Numerous aerial engagements were fought yesterday, and six enemy aviators were brought down. Four fell within our lines. Lieutenant Gaudier put out of commission his seventh opponent and Lieutenant Paracheau his sixth. An enemy biplane was brought down over Douai and another, on Saturday, east of Pervyse by our anti-aircraft guns. Two French captive

either surrendering or being blown up by bombs, which are thrown into the entrance to the underground caverns when they refuse to give up. The guns, after weeks of bombardment, know no cessation of their toil. Where the British advance they must move for the next stage of the attack. When they have a reason in the firing they fall asleep in the midst of the batteries of the neighboring batteries until they have to go to work on the new dugouts.

The aviators' part has never been so daring or thrilling as during this battle. One of them, in a small, fast, single-engine machine, though the usual altitude kept over the German line is 10,000 to 12,000 feet, descended as low as the 500-foot level, and was able to identify the khalks and the German possession of a trench, wireless to headquarters the exact position where such information was invaluable. He returned with forty bullet holes in his planes, himself and his engine being uninjured."

GOOD CONDITION OF MEN

MEANS QUICK RECOVERY

The percentage of dead and wounded suffered in the charges is smaller than is usual in trench fighting. Many suffer from light wounds from shrapnel and from rifle and machine-gun bullets. The good weather and the excellent physical condition of the men mean quick recovery.

Many examples are at hand of the phlegmatic humor of the English. One gunner, who was lifted into the air by a shell, said after he came down, "I wish they had provided cushions with that one."

The corps commander, after all plans were complete for the attack at 7:30 in the morning, before lying down to sleep, said: "Wake me at 7:45. The first reports will be in by then."

At headquarters of the different commanders everything seemed to be going on the usual quiet, businesslike fashion in the midst of the battle.

The text of the French statement to-night is as follows:

"North of the Somme the situation remains unchanged, and no infantry action has occurred during the day."

"South of the Somme our troops, pursuing their success east of Mercecourt woods, took possession this morning of the Chapiteau wood and the village of Feuilleville. Further to the south, Assevillers, the center of a powerful defensive German organization, has been attacked and carried by our infantry after a brilliant assault."

"South of Assevillers we have conquered the second German line as far as the outskirts of Estrees. In the course of the afternoon we advanced beyond the German second line and took possession of Busecourt (east of Feuilleville and Fleucourt). At this point the ground conquered by us reaches a depth of five kilometers. Heavy re-enforcements which were observed in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre and others east of Fleucourt, were caught under the fire of our artillery and dispersed."

"Among the material which has fallen into our hands up to the present are seven batteries, three of which are of large caliber. Other batteries sheltered in casemates and several in Harcourt have not been captured."

"On the two banks of the Meuse there has been no infantry action. The artillery activity on the left bank of the river has moderated. On the right bank a violent bombardment took place in the region of Poivre hill and in the sector of Thiaumont and Damouloup, but there was no further attack by the enemy at this point."

"Belgian communication: Violent and destructive artillery fires have been carried on with success on the German positions east of Steenstraete. A violent struggle with bombs took place in the southern sector of the Belgian line."

GERMANS DENY ANY GAIN FORME

BERLIN, July 3 (London).—The War Office report of to-day says that continuation of the French and British drive on both sides of the Somme has not gained any advantage for the allies north of the river, but south of the Somme the Germans withdrew a division to the second-line position.

The statement says the allies suffered extraordinarily heavy losses in the fighting north of the river. The communication follows:

"The continuation of the British and French attacks on both sides of the Somme did not win any advantage, generally speaking, north of the river. The enemy suffered extraordinarily heavy losses in this region."

"South of the river we withdrew into the second-line positions during the night the division which we recalled yesterday from the line to the intermediate defensive positions."

"There was the same degree of activity on the fronts which have not been attacked."

"West of the Meuse (Verdun front) attempts of the French to retake captured trench sections of hill 304 led to minor infantry engagements. East of the Meuse the enemy again exhausted himself in fruitless attacks on the village of Thiaumont and on Froide-Terre ridge. In one of these attacks the enemy temporarily penetrated our foremost trench about 600 meters southwest of the village, but was driven out again immediately."

"The hill battery of Damouloup, south-east of Vaux Fort, has been in our possession since Sunday night. We took 100 prisoners and several machine guns."

"French detachments advancing against German positions in the wood of Le Preire, to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, were repulsed easily."

"Numerous aerial engagements were fought yesterday, and six enemy aviators were brought down. Four fell within our lines. Lieutenant Gaudier put out of commission his seventh opponent and Lieutenant Paracheau his sixth. An enemy biplane was brought down over Douai and another, on Saturday, east of Pervyse by our anti-aircraft guns. Two French captive

balloons were brought to earth in the neighborhood of Verdun by our aviators."

ACTIONS RESULT IN

ITALIAN SUCCESSES

ROME, July 3 (via London).—The following official statement was given out to-day:

"Intense artillery activity in the Trentino and infantry action which in some sectors resulted in Italian successes are reported to-day."

"Yesterday in the region of the Adige Valley the enemy carried out a heavy bombardment of our positions from Serravalle to Monte Pasubio. Some shells fell on Ala. Our artillery replied effectively."

"Infantry fighting on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio continued with great violence."

"In the Posio Valley we occupied a spur northwest of Monte Pruche and Monte Molina. In the Sara Valley, and Monte Scatoari, in the Rio Prezzo."

"Operations against Corno del Coston, Monte Helugio and Monte Cimone, the enemy's main points of resistance, developed."

"On the Asiago plateau we pushed forward beyond the northern edge of the Asa Valley. In the remainder of this sector there was a lull in the fighting preparatory to further attacks on difficult ground."

"In the Brenta Valley small encounters on the slopes of Monte Clavon resulted in considerable loss for the enemy. We took prisoners."

"In the upper But and Fella Valleys the artillery was very active. In the Carso the enemy attacked our new positions east of Selz, but was driven back after brisk hand-to-hand fighting."

"Our aircraft made raids on the upper Asa Valley and returned safely."

AUSTRIANS ON OFFENSIVE

IN FORMIDABLE FORCE

PETROGRAD, July 3 (via London).—The Austrians have taken the offensive in formidable force on the eastern front, but have been repulsed with heavy losses, the War Office announced to-day.

In various sectors the Russians have taken a total of more than 2,400 prisoners and twelve machine guns. The official statement says:

"Fierce battles continue between the Rivers Sty and Steinhof and south of the latter. We have taken sixteen officers and more than 800 soldiers prisoner and captured nine machine guns."

"In the region of Zubilino and Zartze (west of Lutsik, Volhynia) the Austrians have taken the offensive, advancing in great force, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Eight hundred men and three machine guns were captured by us. East of the village of Ougrinov about 800 prisoners were taken."

"According to supplementary reports, the army of General Letichy captured in the course of engagements near Pechenizyn, west of Kolomoj, seven cannon and four artillery limbers."

BRITISH REPORT PROGRESS

ALONG PORTIONS OF FRONT

LONDON, July 3.—The surrender of the remnant of the German garrison in La Boisselle and progress along other portions of the front were announced in an official statement to-day which read:

"Heavy fighting continues, but it is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered."

"On other parts of the battle field some further progress has been made and some additional hostile defenses have been captured."

An earlier official statement showed that the fighting was being carried on with great intensity and varying success. This communication follows:

"The battle south of the Aisne continues to be hotly contested. All positions gained by us yesterday have been maintained."

"The fighting about La Boisselle and Ovillers was particularly severe. Yesterday evening we penetrated the village of La Boisselle, in which fighting is still going on. About Ovillers the fighting met with varying success. One attack early this morning secured a portion of the hostile defenses."

"Four hundred more prisoners passed through our collecting stations."

"A very large amount of work was done by our aircraft yesterday. In the early part of the day several attempts at offensive action on our side of the line were made by hostile aircraft in large parties. All were driven back, and subsequently the enemy's aircraft was held far behind the German lines. As a result, our artillery machines were able to work without interruption from hostile aircraft."

"During the day a very large number of aerial combats took place over the enemy's lines. Six hostile machines are known to have been brought down and five others were driven down severely damaged. Seven of our machines are missing."

ADVANTAGE ON WHOLE

REMAINS WITH BRITISH

LONDON, July 4.—"Substantial progress at some points" is reported in the latest official communication issued from British general headquarters in France. The Germans succeeded in driving some of the British troops from positions which they had captured in the morning, but elsewhere the German attacks were repulsed.

Describing the fluctuations in the battle around La Boisselle and south of Thiepval, the statement declares that

the advantage, on the whole, remained with the British.

The text reads: "The night fluctuated this afternoon about La Boisselle and south of Thiepval, the advantage, on the whole, remaining with us."

"South of Thiepval hostile counterattacks drove some of our troops from a portion of the positions which they had captured early this morning (Monday). Elsewhere many hostile attacks were repulsed with heavy loss."

"In some places we have continued to make substantial progress."

"The amount of captured armament and warlike stores is very considerable, but no accurate details are as yet available. The number of prisoners now reaches over 4,300."

"On the rest of the front, except for heavy hostile artillery fire at certain places, no incident of importance occurred."

"Yesterday there was a vast increase in the numbers of hostile aeroplanes on the southern sectors of our front, but, despite this, our airmen carried out in a most gallant manner all the duties assigned to them."

"To-day one hostile kite balloon, destroyed by us, fell in flames. Since the commencement of the battle we have lost a total of fifteen machines along the whole British front."

CANNOT MAKE PEACE

ON A PRE-WAR BASIS

Prince von Buelow Says Germany Must Have More or Will Be Loser.

BRITAIN, July 2 (via London, July 2).—Prince von Buelow asserts that Germany must have something more than pre-war conditions when peace is declared, in a preface to his book "German Policies," just issued. The former imperial chancellor maintains that the re-establishment of national lines as they existed prior to the war would mean a loss to Germany.

"This fact must dictate the form which peace shall assume. The protection which Germany will find against renewed and new lust for revenge in the west and east and across the channel can only be in its own increased power. Our enemies, too, will strengthen their armaments on land and water, and we for our part must meet this condition."

"We must make ourselves stronger, and harder to be attacked on our borders and coasts than we were at the beginning of this war, nor for the sake of striving for world supremacy with which we have been falsely charged, but in order to maintain ourselves against our foes."

"The result of the war must not be negative, but positive. It is not a question of saving ourselves from being destroyed, weakened, dismembered or plundered. We must gain real securities and guarantees, both as a recompense for the unheard-of trials and sufferings we have endured and as a security for the future."

"In the face of the feelings against us which this war will leave, the simple re-establishment of the status quo ante bellum for Germany would mean a loss and not a gain. We shall not be able to say with a good conscience that our general situation has been bettered by the war, unless the strengthening of our political, economic and military power completely outweighs the emittes engendered by the conflict."

Prince von Buelow maintains that it is certain "to retain, restore and strengthen connections with those states with which Germany did not cross swords, irrespective of whether the propaganda of the enemy press and agitators influenced the feelings of the people against us during this war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justified."

The Socialists come in for a good word from von Buelow, and he expresses the belief that the co-operation between them and the government will be easier after the war.

EPIDEMIC CLAIMS 82 LIVES

Many New Cases of Infantile Paralysis Reported by New York Health Authorities.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis here has claimed up to tonight eighty-two lives. Since Saturday noon there have been twenty-three deaths. Many new cases are reported.

The Department of Health, in a campaign to prevent the spread of the epidemic, to-day placed placards warning the public to keep away from streets where there are one or more cases. More than 500,000 pamphlets containing warnings and describing preventive measures have been distributed.

Health Commissioner Emerson asked the police to revoke all licenses and permits for Independence Day celebrations to-morrow in those districts and streets where infantile paralysis is prevalent.

INQUIRY INTO ARMS EXPORTS

Customs Bureau Asks Report of Amount of War Material Sent Into Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The customs bureau of the Treasury Department to-day began an examination to learn the total amount of arms and ammunition that has been exported to Mexico within the last year. The work was undertaken at the request of the War Department. Orders were sent to all customs inspectors to tabulate the information and send it to Washington as soon as possible.

# HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING FREQUENT OCCURRENCE

Germans Come From Dugouts With Machine Guns to Meet Attacking Forces.

KEPT BUSY ALONG WHOLE LINE

Threatened Attacks at Every Point Warn Them Against Sending Re-enforcements to Somme Region. More Wounded Reach London.

LONDON, July 3.—News of the Anglo-French offensive came in, very slowly to-day, but if people were anxious for information they showed no disappointment at the delay.

The authorities and the press gave warning that patience would be necessary, as the advance must be slow, owing to the nature of the fortifications erected by the Germans in the twenty months they have been in possession of the territory attacked. Places such as Montauban, Fricourt, La Boisselle, Serre and Mametz, which the British took, and like the villages further south captured by the French, bristled with machine guns. There are many other similar positions which must be overwhelmed if the French and British infantrymen are to continue to push forward. The artillery, it is true, demolishes most of the defense works, but the Germans remain in dugouts during bombardments, and come out with machine guns to meet the attackers.

Consequently much hand-to-hand fighting occurs. Furthermore, there are counterattacks to be repulsed.

Meanwhile the troops on the northern end of the western front are not inactive. Off the Belgian coast British monitors are throwing shells across the sand dunes to keep the Germans in their trenches. The Belgians, who recently took over another stretch of the front, kept up a bombardment which equals that of the British guns.

GERMANS KEPT BUSY FROM

ONE END OF LINE TO ANOTHER

What with the heavy gunfire and the raids of infantry detachments, the Germans are kept busy from one end of the line to the other, and threatened attacks at every point warn them against sending re-enforcements to the Somme region.

The number of prisoners—less than 10,000—which has thus far passed through the clearing stations is small, considering the length of the line attacked, and the extent to which it has been pushed in, but this is accounted for by the fact that during a bombardment the Germans kept the bulk of their forces in their third line, bringing them up to meet the infantry. In this case, however, the communication trenches were so badly damaged that this was difficult to accomplish, and only the original complement remained in the front-line trenches when the Anglo-French forces reached them.

Another batch of wounded, consisting largely of Scottish troops and members of the Anzac contingents, arrived in London this morning. Like their predecessors, they received an enthusiastic welcome. Most of them are only slightly wounded, and were able to return the cheers with which they were greeted. They describe the preliminary bombardment as frightful, but say the men soon got used to it, and settled down to work as if it were a matter of common experience.

YOUNG WILL RECOVER

Son of Former Richmond Minister Shoots Himself With Suicidal Intent.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] ATLANTA, GA., July 3.—Dr. W. V. Young, who last week shot himself with suicidal intent, while in the same room with his wife, at his handsome home on Ponce de Leon Avenue, is

slowly recovering from his injury, and it is now believed that he will recover. Dr. Young, who is one of the best known specialists in Atlanta, has been in bad health for some time, and his friends attribute his deed to his continued ill health.

"I didn't get him like I should," Mrs. Young told reporters. "I was out of humor with him because he did not come to keep an engagement at the time that he said he would, and I spoke to him about it. He said something back and then I heard a shot, and when I turned around he was lying on the bed with a hole in his chest, near the heart."